

BookletChartTM

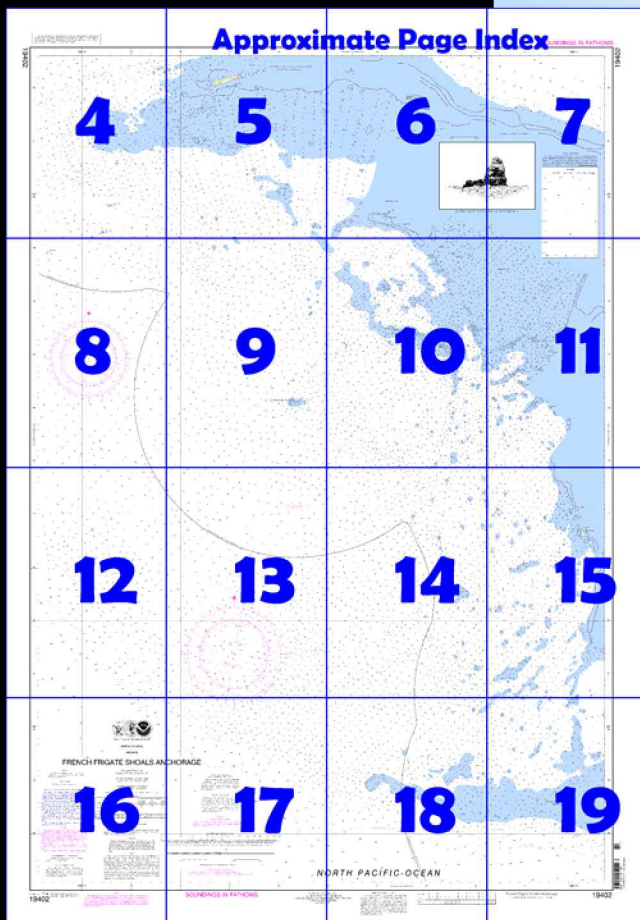
French Frigate Shoals Anchorage

(NOAA Chart 19402)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

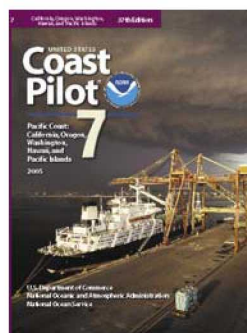
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(907) **French Frigate Shoals**, about 85 miles W from Necker Island, is a crescent-shaped atoll about 17 miles long in a NNW direction. It was discovered by La Perouse on November 6, 1786, the day after leaving Necker Island, and like that island, was annexed to Hawaii in 1895. The atoll consists of a coral reef with a number of small, bare, sand islets on it, and is flanked by a volcanic rock and numerous coral heads and reefs. It is home to many sea birds, seals, turtles and

other fish and wildlife all protected by Federal Law.

(908) La Perouse Pinnacle and Tern Island are the best landmarks. The other islands are of little assistance in navigation due to their constantly changing size and shape and low elevations. Shark Island has been observed to be particularly unreliable in this regard.

(909) The crescent reef is double, and the outer and inner arcs bound a lagoon that is 1 to 6 miles wide. At its midpoint the windward reef lies about 8 miles from a line joining the tips of the crescent; the leeward reef is about 5 miles from this line. The windward reef is nearly continuous and can be plainly seen in the daytime for a considerable distance by vessels approaching from the N, E or SE. The sea practically always breaks over the reef, and during the few times it is not breaking, the green shoal water inside the reef is seen in ample time to avoid danger. The bottom slopes uniformly from the reef to the 100-fathom curve 1 to 2 miles off, and there are no known dangers from N through E to S of the windward reef.

(910) The leeward or inner reef, however, is broken in many places and in normal weather is seldom marked by breakers. The lagoon between the reefs is very foul with numerous coral heads, some just under the surface of the water.

(912) **La Perouse Pinnacle** (23°46'N., 166°16'W.), a volcanic rock about 60 yards long, 20 yards wide, and 122 feet high, lies about midway between the tips of the crescent and W of the leeward arc of the reef. The rock is so steep and rugged that is almost inaccessible. From a distance its guano-coated outline resembles a brig under sail. A small detached lava rock about 9 feet high lies off the W side of the pinnacle. The points of the crescent reef, as indicated by the ends of the line of breakers, bear about 170° and 310° from La Perouse Pinnacle. La Perouse Pinnacle is reported to be the first object sighted, generally, when approaching the atoll, and that it is usually picked up on radar at 12 to 15 miles.

(913) **Shark Island**, the northwesternmost of the sand islets, lies 6 miles NW of La Perouse Pinnacle. A coral reef fringes the island. **Tern Island**, about 2 miles ENE of Shark Island, is marked by two 40-foot towers, low concrete buildings, a wooden telegraph pole, and four large trees. The island and buildings are visible at 8 and 5 miles, respectively. There are no facilities on the island.

(914) **East Island**, 3 miles ENE of La Perouse Pinnacle, is a low sand bar 600 yards long in a NW direction and about 100 yards across. Reefs that are awash most of the time extend a mile W and 0.2 mile S from the island; the S reef seldom breaks. A coral head that sometimes breaks is 0.6 mile S of East Island. NE and E of the island are numerous coral heads and reefs.

(915) Extreme caution must be exercised when navigating in the vicinity of these islets because of the numerous coral heads.

(916) The principal approach to Tern Island is through a natural channel that leads to a lagoon and anchorage SE of the island. Entry into the lagoon is through an opening in the reef indicated by the 3¼-fathom sounding in 23°51'09"N., 166°16'27"W., on chart 19402. Mariners are advised that attempting entry into the lagoon requires extensive local knowledge, good sea and weather conditions, and the sound judgment to recognize when conditions allow committing the vessel to a course through the reef opening.

(919) A prevailing current sets W in the vicinity of French Frigate Shoals, but variable currents have been noted. A SW current of 2 knots has been measured. A 1-day series of half-hourly current observations taken 0.7 mile W of the S end of the shoal during a period of small wind velocity shows practically no current.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 07/07
Corrected through LNM Mar. 27/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:25,000 at Lat 23° 45'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). The projection of this chart was shifted from a local datum by means of georeferenced satellite imagery and has not been confirmed by land-based geodetic methods.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Anchorage regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

NOTE B

AREA TO BE AVOIDED

All vessels solely in transit should avoid the area (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.263).

NOTE C

SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

The following vessels entering or departing any U.S. port of place and in transit through the reporting area are required to report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. The following vessels in transit through the reporting area should report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater, fishing vessels, and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. See IMO SN.1, Circ. 273. Information concerning the Ship Reporting System is also published in the U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapters 2 and 14, and updated through Notices to Mariners. Information may also be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, in Honolulu.

361

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot,

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

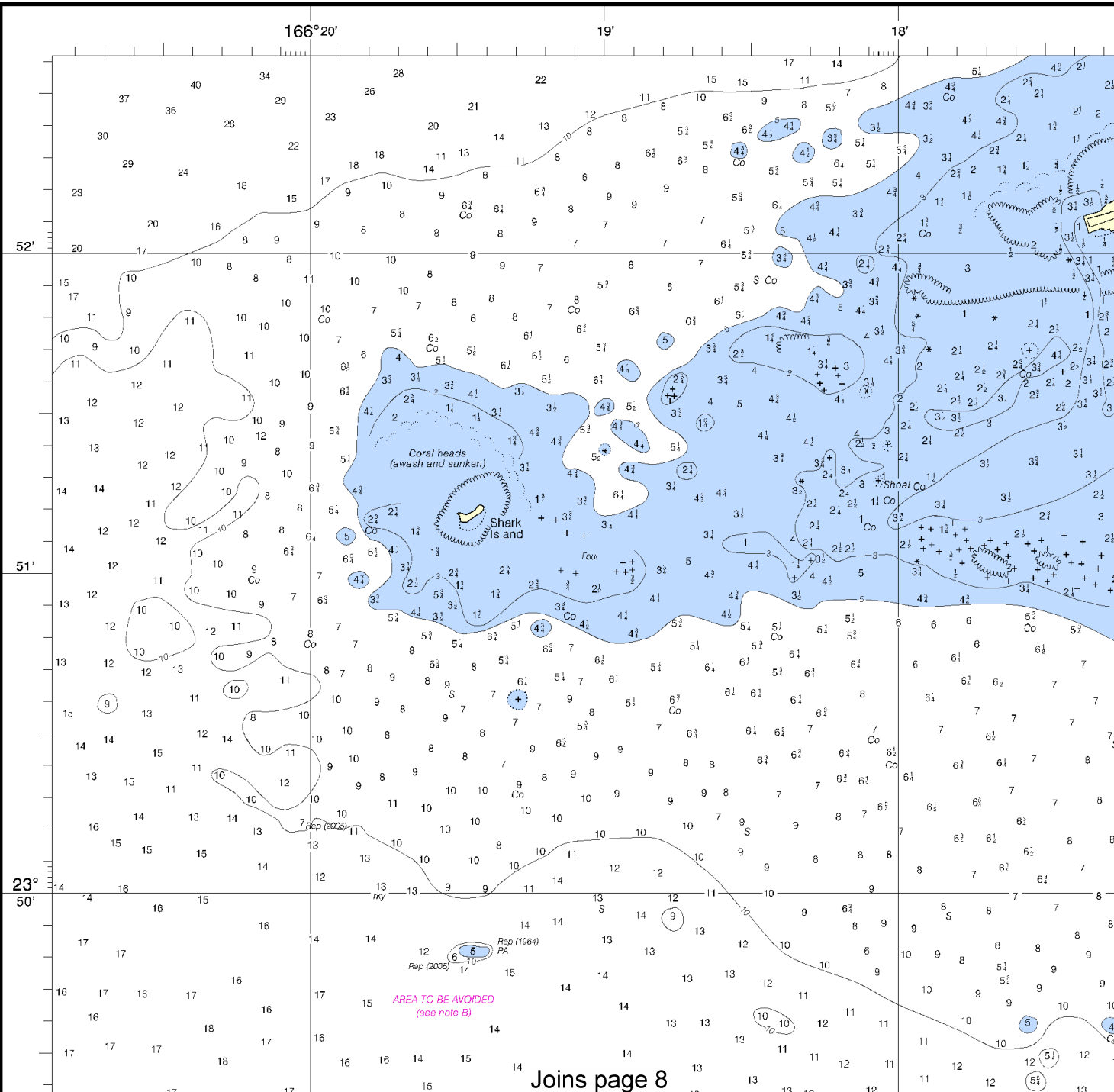
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE | | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| NAME | (LAT/LONG) | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| East Island | (23°47'N/166°13'W) | feet | feet | feet |
| | | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| NOTE: Chart was last revised: 11/83, 10/99, 12/02 | | | | |
| Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov . | | | | |

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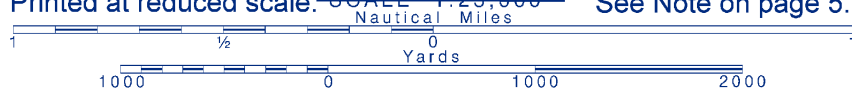
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Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000 See Note on page 5.

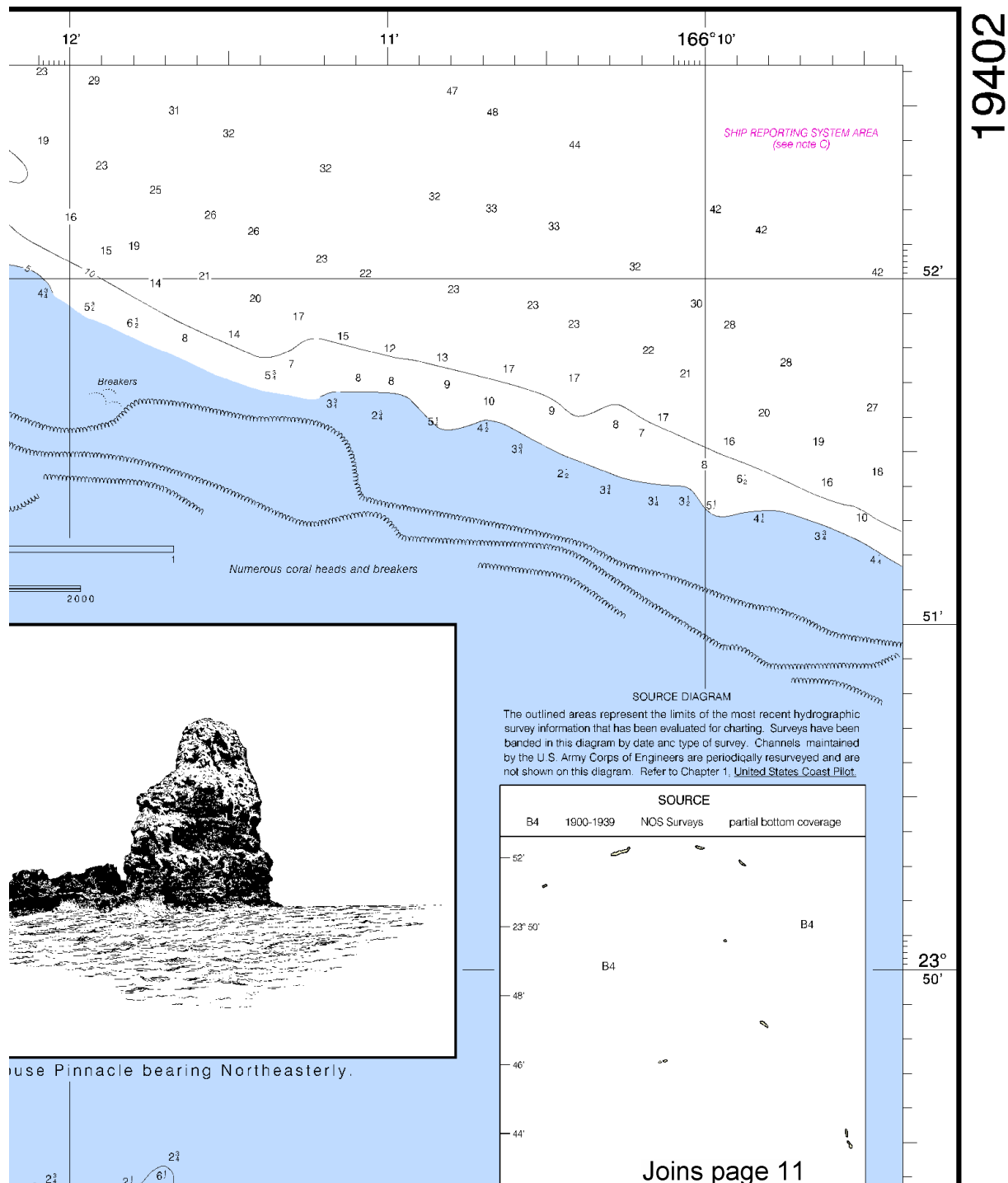




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:33333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

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CONTINUED ON CHART 19401

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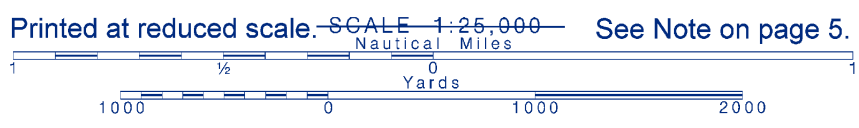
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)



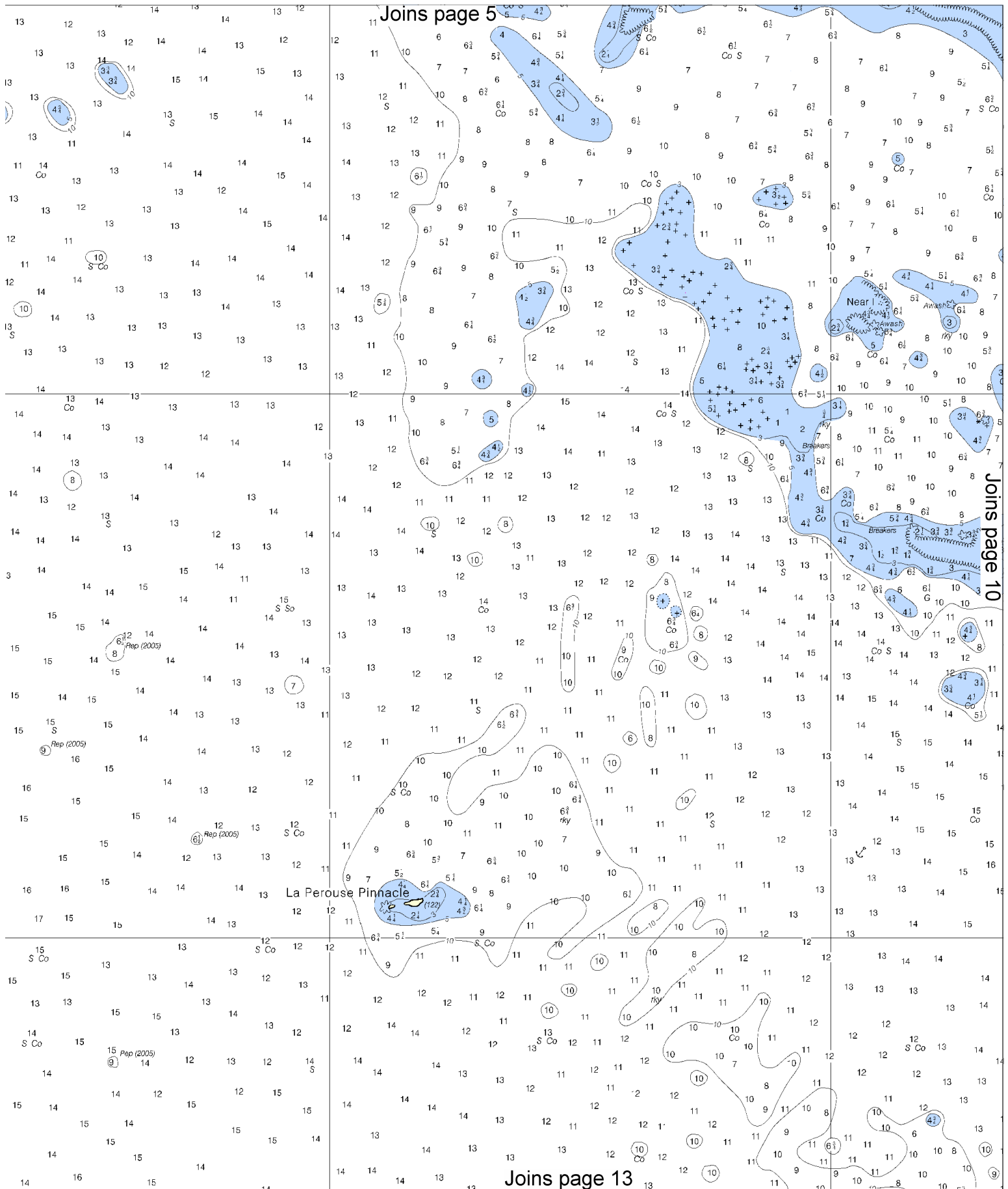
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ANNUAL DECREASE 1'

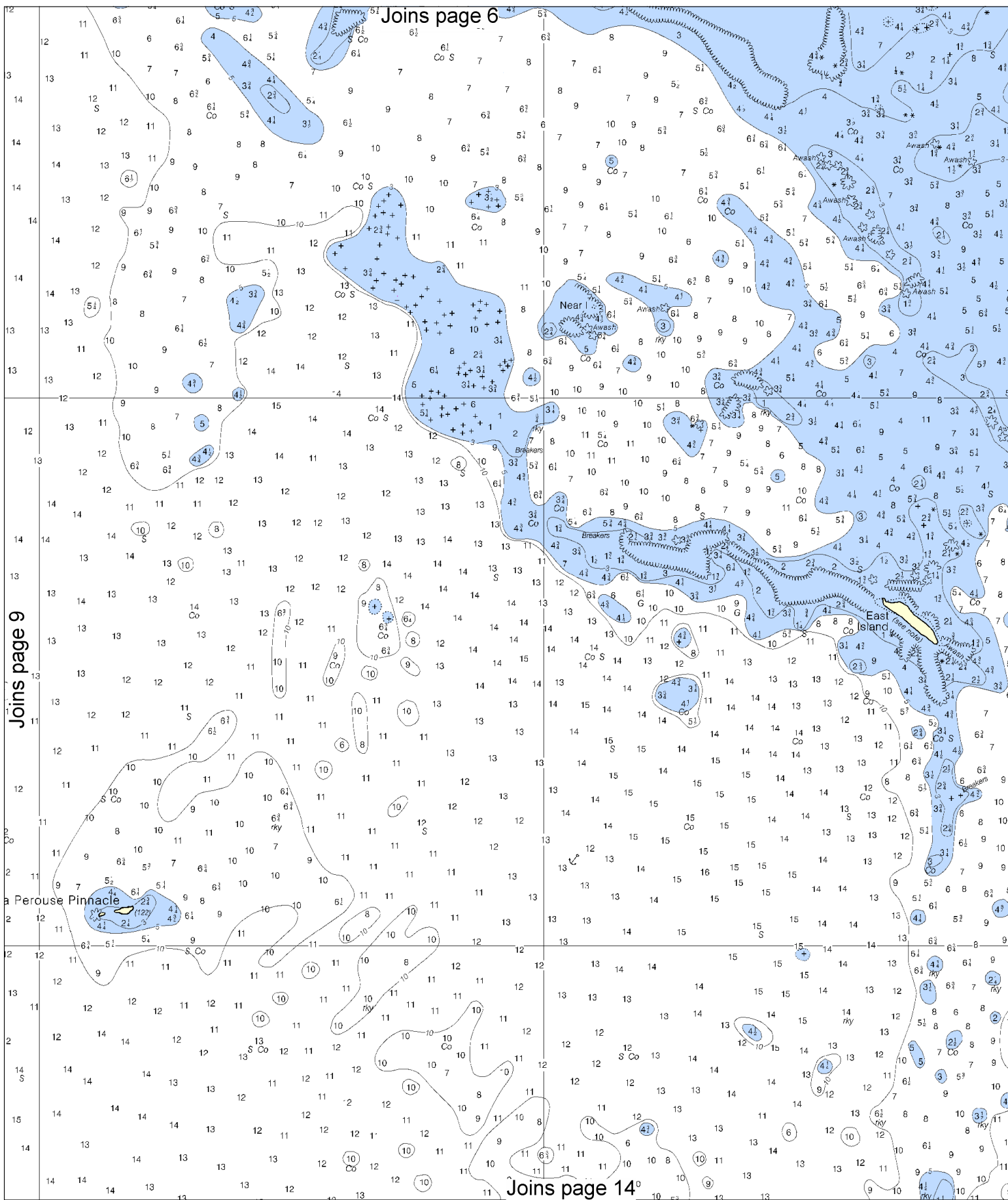


Joins page 5



Joins page 10

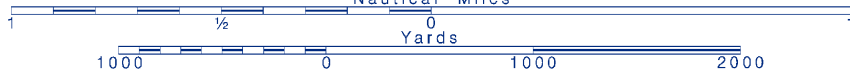
Joins page 13



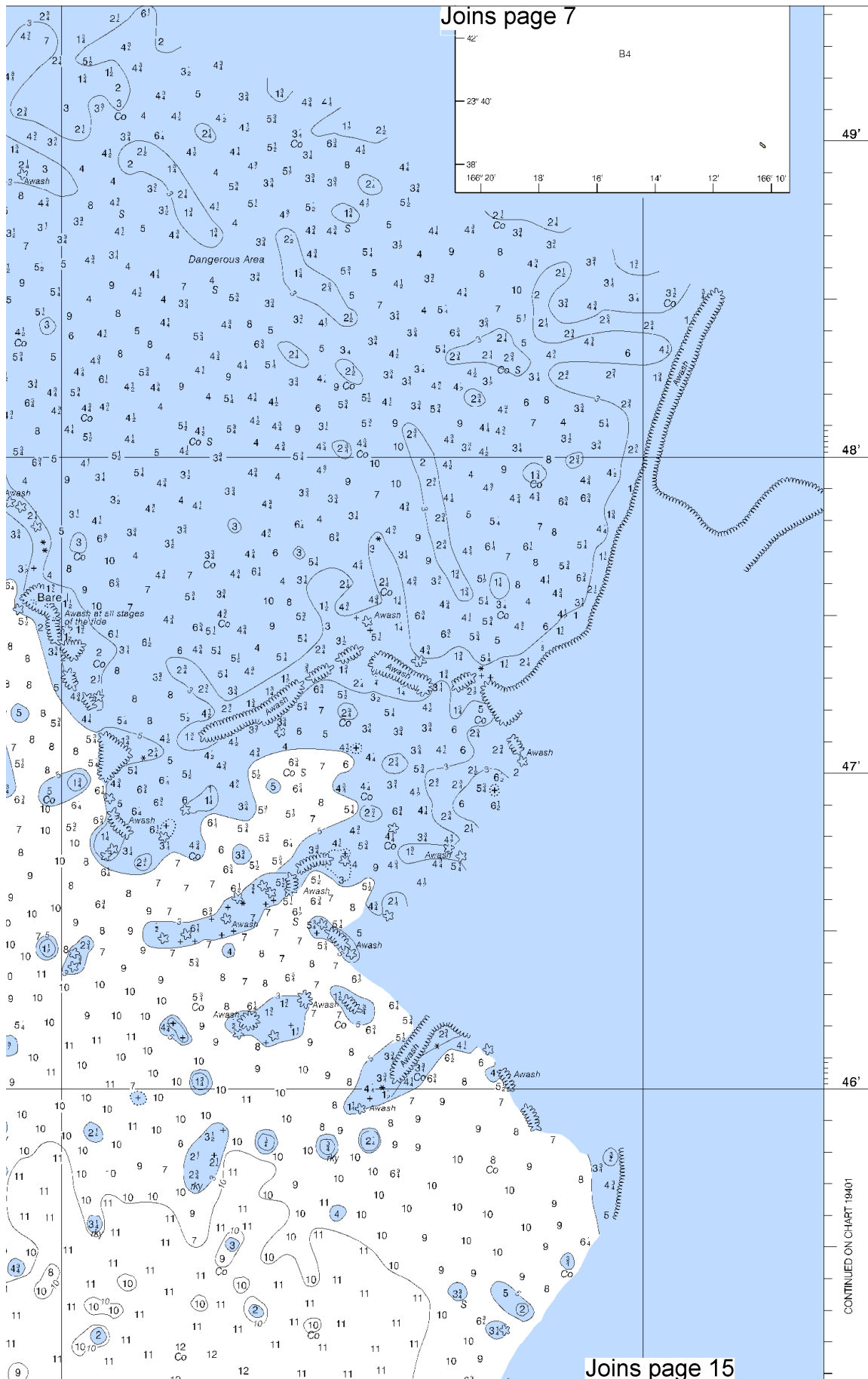
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Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000 See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



Joins page 8

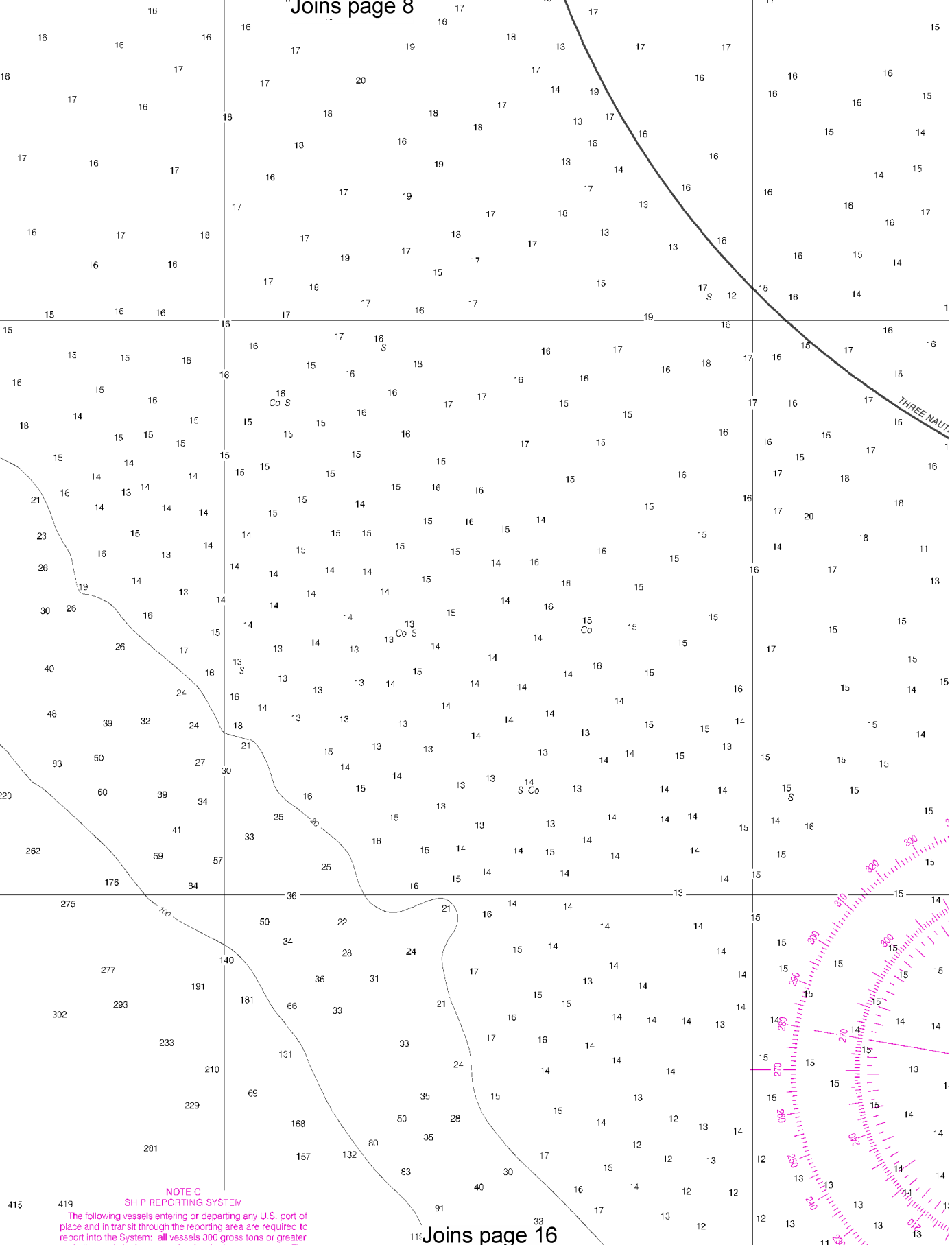
45'

44'

43'

42'

41'



**NOTE C
SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM**

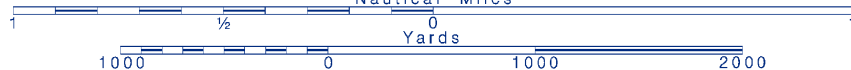
The following vessels entering or departing any U.S. port of place and in transit through the reporting area are required to report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater

Joins page 16

12



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000 See Note on page 5.

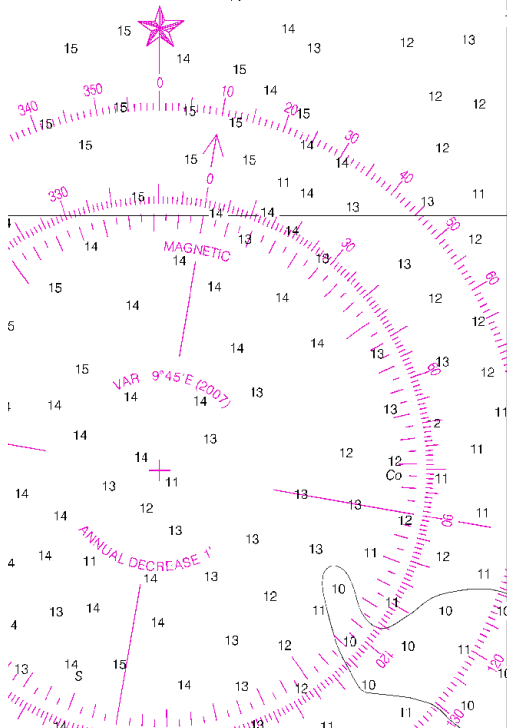


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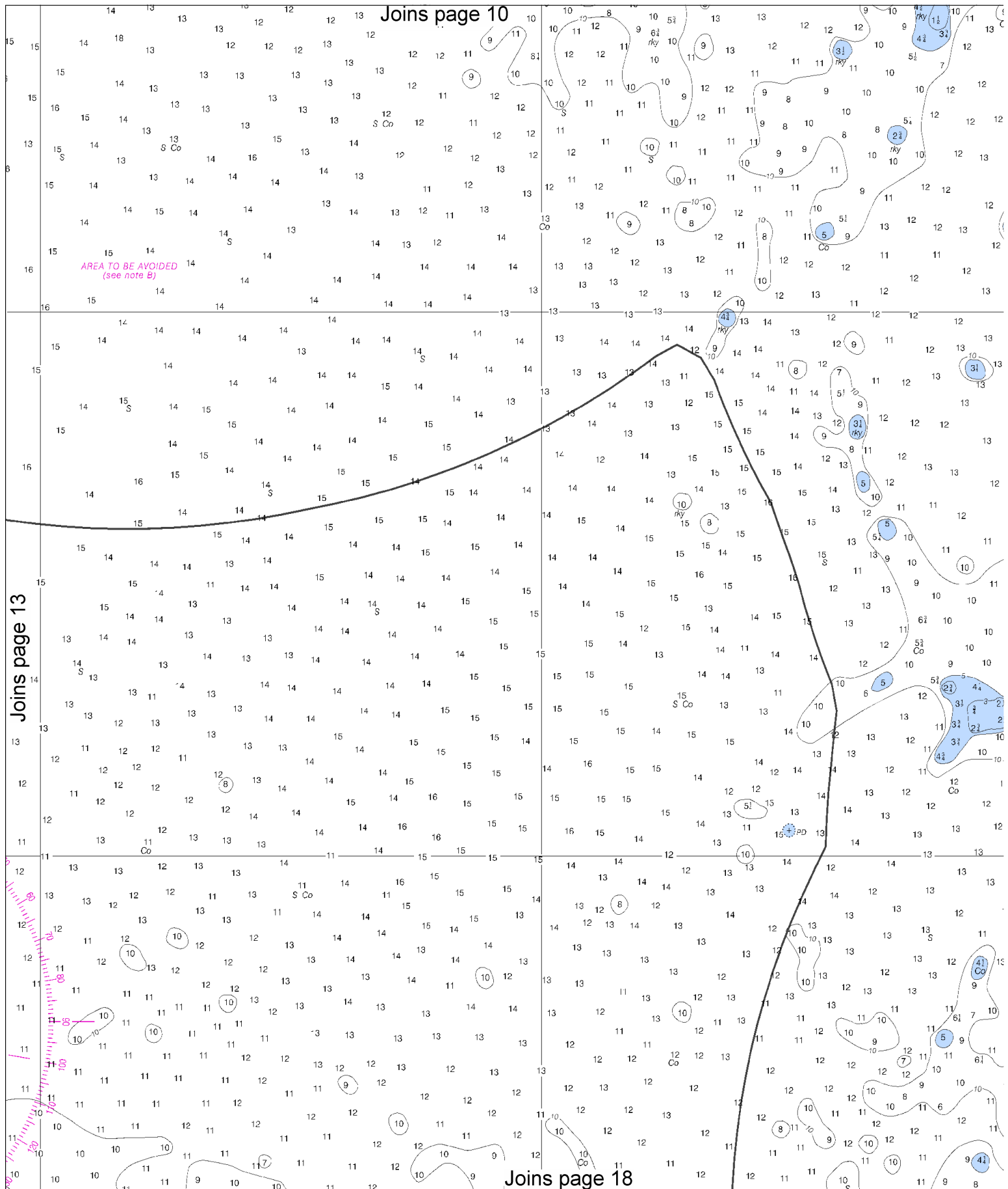
AREA TO BE AVOIDED
(see note B)

UTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

Joins page 14

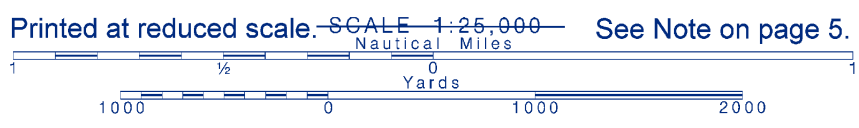


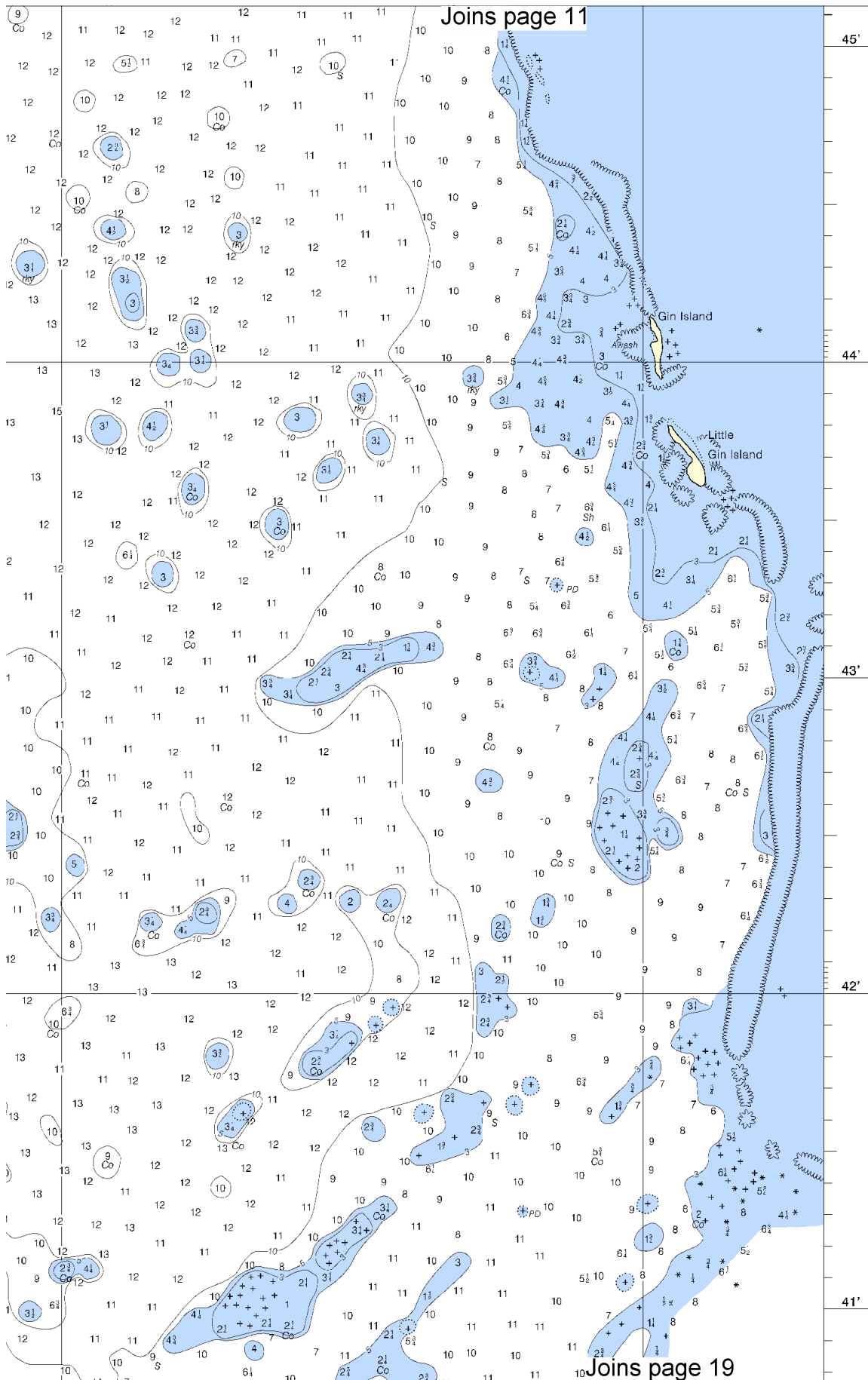
Joins page 17



Joins page 13

14





report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater, and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. Following vessels in transit through the reporting area should report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater, fishing vessels, and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. See IMO SN 1, Circ. 273. Information concerning the Ship Reporting System is also published in the U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapters 2 and 14, and updated through Notices to Mariners. Information may also be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, in Honolulu.

Joins page 12

COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



UNITED STATES

HAWAII

FRENCH FRIGATE SHOALS ANCHORAGE

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

FAST ISI AND

East Island is marked by towers.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Hawaiian Islands from longitude 161° W to 176° W are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

The islands and atolls in the refuge include Nihoa, Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner Pinnacles, Maro Reef, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, Pearl and Hermes Atoll. National Wildlife Refuge System regulations pertaining to these islands and atolls are contained in CFR 50, parts 25-32.

Entry to the refuge is strictly prohibited without prior approval from the Refuge Manager, Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.

The restrictions apply to all civilian and military agencies as well as individuals.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Anchorage regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to section numbers shown with area designation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat 23° 45'

World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE | NAME | (LAT/LONG) | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | |
|-------------|------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| | | | feet | feet | feet |
| East Island | | (23°47'N/166°13'W) | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 |

NOTE: Chart was last revised: 11/83, 10/99, 12/02

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

(Mar 2007)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

Recent hydrographic surveys do not exist in this area. The hydrographic surveys used for this chart did not achieve full bottom coverage, thus uncharted coral heads may exist. Uncharted areas of submerged reef of unknown depth may exist. Extreme caution should be exercised when navigating in this area.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

PAPAHĀ MARINE NA

The entire area boundaries of the P National Monume Shoals Special Pre protected areas S U.S. Coast Pilot 7.

PARTICULARI

This chart falls entirely wi sive Sea Area (PSSA). A I area in which and aroun extreme caution. See U.S. regarding this area.

AREA T

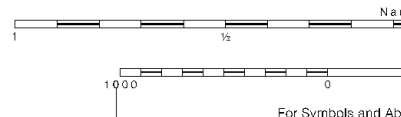
All vessels solely in trans SN 1/Circ.263).

HORIZC

The horizontal refe World Geodetic Syst for charting purpose to the North Americ The projection of th local datum by mea imagery and has not based geodetic meth

LOGARITHM

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in an right po nt on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hc



7th Ed., Apr. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 07/07
Corrected through LNM Mar. 27/07

19402

CAUTION

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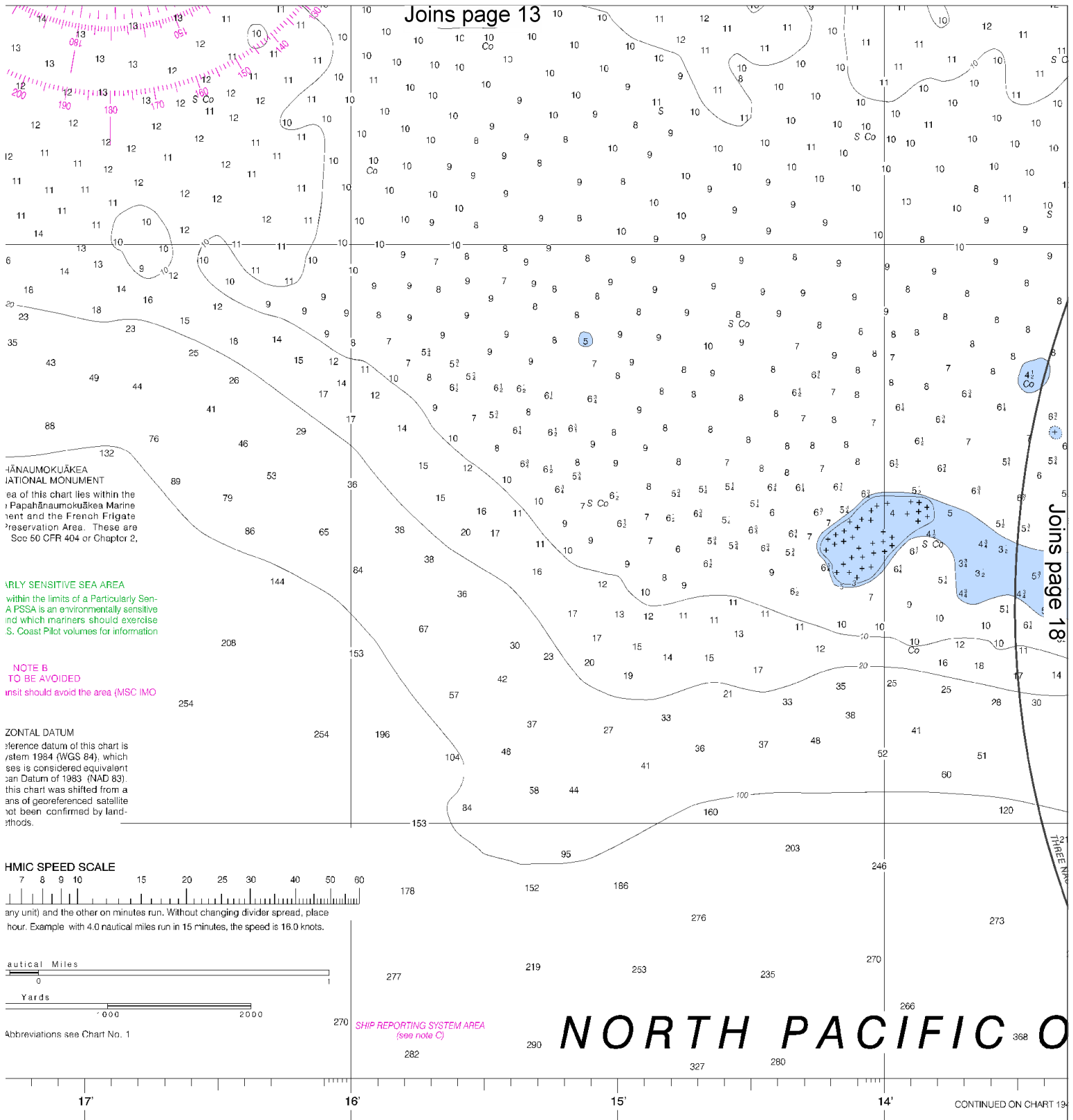
SOUNDING

16



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000 See Note on page 5.



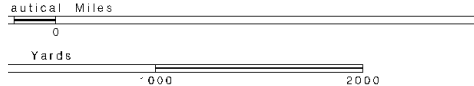
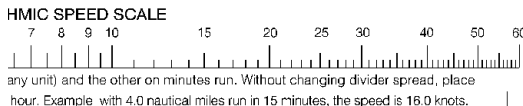


HAWAIIAN MONUMENT
 Area of this chart lies within the
 Hawaiian Islands Marine
 Monument and the French Frigate
 Preservation Area. These are
 See 50 CFR 404 or Chapter 2.

VERY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
 within the limits of a Particularly Sen-
 sitive Area (PSA) is an environmentally sensitive
 area in which mariners should exercise
 caution. See Coast Pilot volumes for information.

**NOTE B
 TO BE AVOIDED**
 Vessels should avoid the area (MSC IMO)

HORIZONTAL DATUM
 Reference datum of this chart is
 the International System 1984 (WGS 84), which
 is considered equivalent
 to the Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).
 This chart was shifted from a
 datum of georeferenced satellite
 data not been confirmed by land-
 methods.

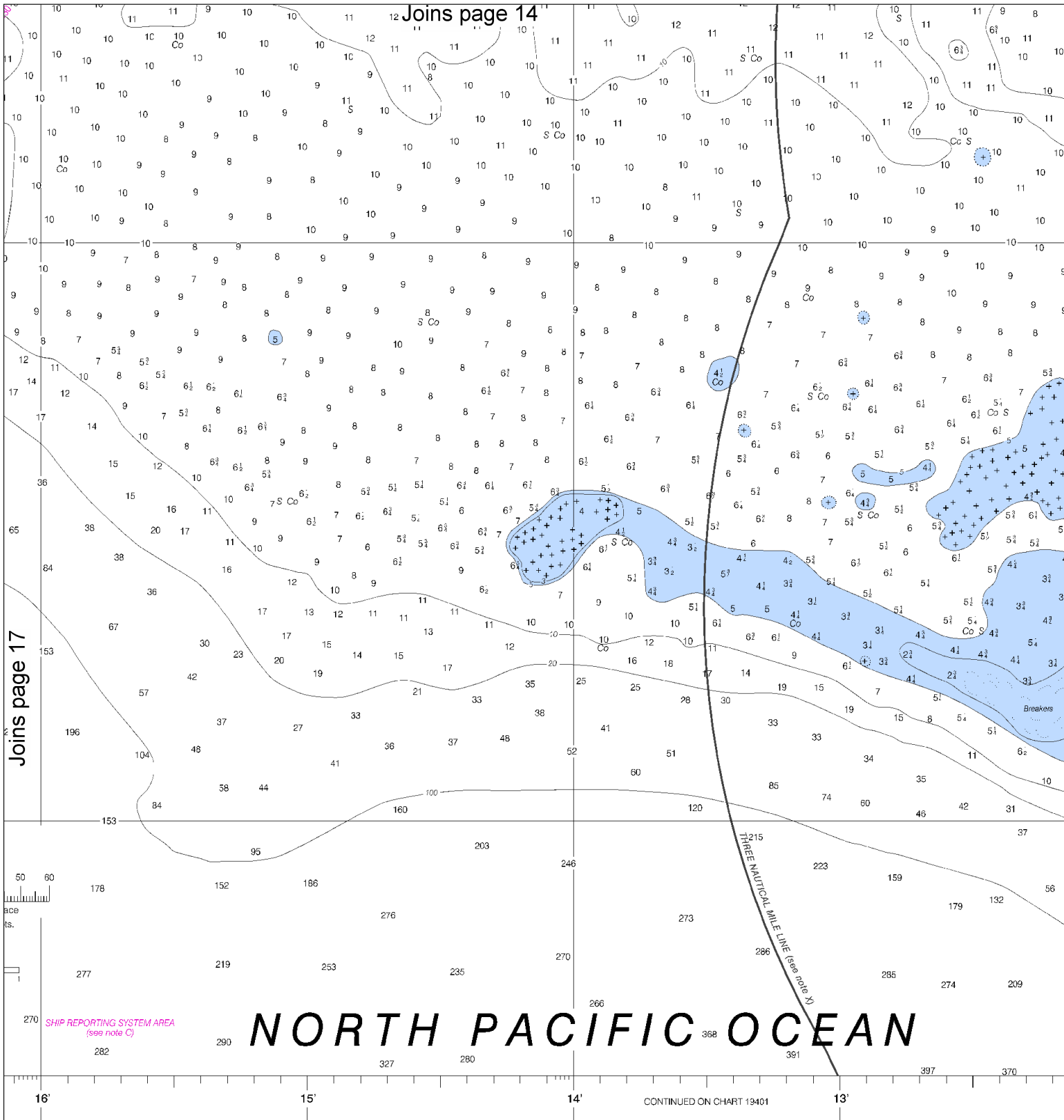


Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

DEPTHS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
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<http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or
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 or help@OceanGrafix.com.



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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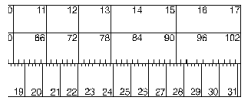
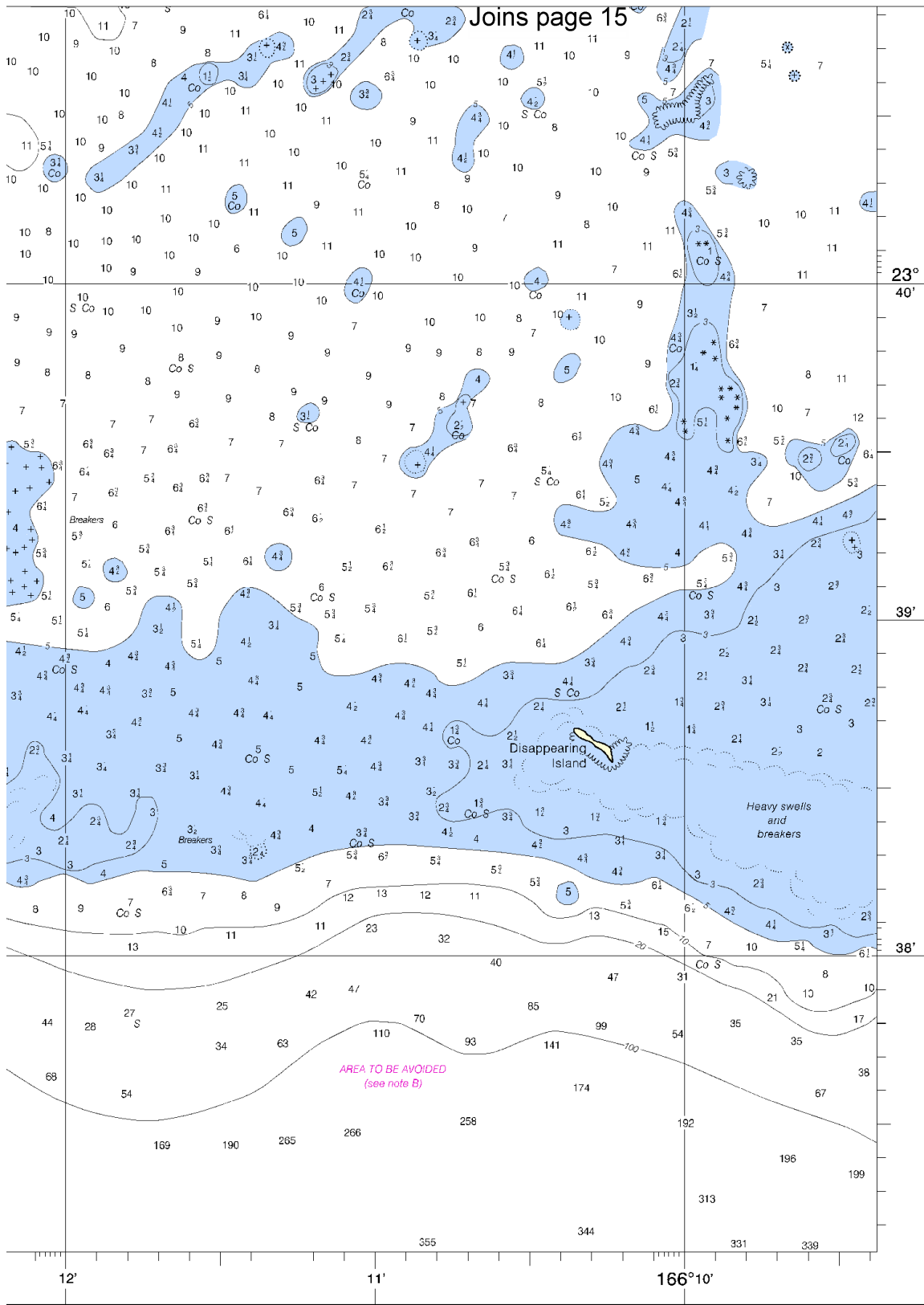
| FATHOMS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| FEET | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| METERS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

18



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000 — See Note on page 5.





French Frigate Shoals Anchorage
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:25,000

19402

ED NO. 7
NSN 7642014011691
NGA REFERENCE NO. 19BHA19402

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.